

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Ret when phosphorylated at Y1062 in Western blots.
Source	Polyclonal Rabbit IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Phosphopeptide containing human Ret Y1062 site
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 532 Excitation Wavelength: 534 nm Emission Wavelength: 553 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

The GDNF family of neurotrophic factors forms a subfamily within the TGF-β superfamily. These proteins are potent survival factors for various central and peripheral neurons during development and the adult animal. The GDNF family members (GDNF, neurturin, artemin and persephin) signal through multicomponent receptors that consist of the Ret receptor tyrosine kinase and one of four glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol (GPI)-linked ligand-binding subunits (GFRα-1-4). GFRα-1 -2, -3 and -4 are the preferred ligand-binding subunits for GDNF, neurturin, artemin and persephin, respectively. The Ret tyrosine-kinase receptor is encoded by the *c-ret* proto-oncogene. Mutations of the *ret* gene have been associated with various human diseases affecting tissues derived from the neural crest, including Hirschsprung's disease, multiple endocrine neoplasia MEN2A and MEN2B, and familial medullary thyroid carcinoma. Human and mouse Ret share 83% amino acid sequence homology (77% homology in the extracellular domain and 93% homology in the cytoplasmic domain). Although Ret does not bind GDNF ligands directly, the extracellular domain of Ret binds the GDNF-GFR-α complex with high affinity and is a potent GDNF antagonist in the presence of soluble GFR-α (1-4).

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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